of Mass., and the President of the Convention, were appointed a committee to perform the

Here cries for Major Donelson, the nominer

nation tendered with a proper sense of the fee bleness of powers he possessed. But he hoped that he might hereafter do more than he had yet had an opportunity to perform to advance the cause in which all of those present felt so deep an interest. He had been chiefly known to the American people from his connection with General Jackson. From that great man he had learned the essential principles of Americanism. That man had uttered the sentiment which now met with such general sympathythat America should become more American-ized. The speaker had been thirty years with General Jackson, and had speeches and letters from him by the thousand. Is 1832, General Jackson had fought the enemies of the Union, in his own best style, which had utterly crushed for the time all ultraisms. The speaker said he was born in a Southern State. He was the owner of over 100 slaves. He loved the insti-tutions of the South. But he owed a debt of gratitude to the people of the North. At the th, they claimed nothing that he would not willingly grant to the North, the East, and the Here Andrew Stewart arose and inquired, If Gen. Jackson were living now, where could he be? With what party would he harmonize? Mr. Donelson replied: With the Americau party. He never uttered a single word adverse to the principles we advocate. Aye, and not only he, but Clay and Webster, if living, would be with us, and sanction the great principles embodied in the American platform. He had been present during the sessions of the Convention, and when attempts had been made to disorganize the party, he had been remided of an anecdote of General Jackson. On the morning of the battle of the 8th of January, a nessenger came to General Jackson with the nformation that the Legislature was about to adjourn, for fear that the British would tak the city. Tell Governor Claiborne, said Jack son, to blow it up. And so he (the speaker would say with regard to the disorganizers, who wanted to disband the American party. He was no orator; but whatever he had of energy, talent, good will, and devotion to American i terests, should be given to this cause, until victory perched upon its banners. The speaker then retired, amid tremendous cheering. Loud cries were now made for Brownlow, of

Tennessee. On taking the stand in response he said that his speech on this occasion would be, like all his speeches, short and sweet, like a number roasted magget. For seventeen years he had performed the dreadful service of editing a turns, political paper; and he could say in that con-nection that his paper had the largest circulation of any political paper in Tennessee. He had fought hard and long for the Whig party, but he had seen fit to leave that organization. Why, with Millard Fillmore to lead, and even with Josh Giddings behind him, we could carry with Josh Giddings behind him, we could carry our State. But with this large, patriotic, greasy Tennesseean, (pointing to Major Donelson,) the Pierce party will be a transcendental noth-ing. He should go home with the determina-tion to jump higher and squall louder than any man in Tennessee, and would open the ball at Knoxville, on Monday next. [Applause and laughter.] It had been understood as arranged that Major Donelson would be put on the ticket with Andrew Jackson in big letters, and Donel-son invisible, and then the old line Democrats would think that old Hickory had come to life again. He then proposed the party should

The Know Nothings of the North, in their intense passion for Americanism, will be rejoiced letters from General Jackson; that he owns one hundred negroes; that he is "a large, patriotic, greasy Tennesseean;" nor must they forget the curious device of Parson Brownlow to print Andrew Jackson on their banners in immense letters, and "Donelson" in "invisible"

Mr. McCune, of Virginia, said that the Na tional Council had adopted a platform which was satisfactory neither to the North nor to the South. They had now a platform which was repudiate all platforms. The motion was second-ed, and thereupon a great scene of confusion took place, in the midst of which the vote was taken on the motion, but it was impossible for any one to decide whether it was adopted or any one to decide whether it was adopted or rejected. The President was unable to tell, but he thought that it was lost. On the other hand, the Virginians contended that it was adopted. midst of the confusion, a motion was made to adjourn sine die, and it prevailed. Immediately afterward, Col. E. B. Bartlett,

of Kentucky, was called to the chair, and the assemblage present was organized as an imprompta ratification meeting. The President nade a few remarks expressive of his hearty concurrence in the nomination, and of the de-termination of Kentucky to elect the American Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, followed

in an eulogistic speech of the candidate for President, Millard Fillmore.

He was succeeded by Mr. Sheets of Indiana and Mr. Breckenridge of Missouri, in the same strain. Sheets said that he had been a member of the Cincinnati Convention, which meeting he thought had saved the American party North. He could not pledge Indiana for the Americau ticket, but he and his friends would go home and do what they could.

The poor, drivelling, corrupt North, slinking to the feet of its master! Behold what Know Nothingism has done for the cause of Freedom! The final chapter will be written in November

CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, February 23, 1856. To the Editor of the National Era: Enclosed you have a communication, which

was sent to the office of the National Intelligencer for publication on the day of its date. It was returned to me yesterday, with the re-fusal of the Editors to publish it, on the ground that the subject-matter of it was not of sufficient importance to justify its publication.

My reasons for selecting the Intelligencer for the publication of it, were: 1st. That from

early life, until within a very few years, I had always regarded that paper as the most authen-tic and reliable exponent of my political creed, and the undoubted organ of the political party with which I had always acted so long as it had a political existence. 2d. Because I sup-posed the politics of the *Intelligencer* to be more h harmony with the opinions of the great body f the people of the District, whose attention desired to attract to the subject, than any other paper.

I now ask you, upon whom I have no claims and with whom I sympathize in only a single

question (so far as I know) in the whole range of National Politics, to do me the favor, which is refused by my former friends, of publishing Yours, &c.,

House of Representatives,

Messra, Gales de Seaton: GENTLEMEN: I cut the following

response, from the proceedings of the recent Southern Convention at Richmond, as they were reported to the New York Herald: "The District of Columbia: The battle ground of Southern institutions—we plant our stand ard here. Who will desert that flag? Air by

"Mr. Ould, of Georgetown, responded to she is on the northern frontier. The poi agitated in Congress, shall be, if it comes to that, made 'the bloody ground,' and it shall prove itself, like the arch, the stronger for the pressure. He knew there would be, in an event

deem the promises they had made."

I desire to inquire of Mr. Ould, through the

I the Dustices

And in doing so, I disclaim any intention to And in doing so, I disclaim any intention to cast any censure, or make any imputation against him, for uttering the sentiments contained in it. It is a matter of some importance for Northern men, and especially for members of Congress from the free States, who do not sympathize with the people of the District on the cause his Christian name is Andrew Americanus.

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Congress from the free States, who do not sympathize with the people of the District on the cause his Christian name is Andrew Americanus. pathize with the people of the District on the subject of Slavery, to know, with as much accuracy as possible, the precise state of feeling en-tertained toward them by the great body of the people here.

And as this speech was made by one repr

sentative of the District in the presence others, who by their silence endorsed it, I regard it as a very authentic, and no doubt very accurate, representation of that feeling.

Viewing it in this light, justice to Mr. Ould

and his colleagues, as well as to their constituents, requires that they should have an opportunity of correcting any errors that may crept into a newspaper report of what was said and done upon that occasion.

Hoping that you will have the goodness to publish this note, and that Mr. Ould will do

me the favor to reply to it through the Intelligencer, I subscribe myself, very respectfully,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1856.

THE NATIONAL ERA FOR THE CAMPAIGN

The National Republican Party is at last naugurated. The official report of the proeedings of the Republican Convention at Pitts ourgh, and sketches of the speeches made, published in another place, will be read with ntense interest. As it has placed the Party in a position, in which it accepts the issue forced upon it by the Slavery and Administration Party, in which we can consistently and cordially sustain it, and which bids fair to command the support of the great body of the voters of the country opposed to the rule of the Slave Oligarchy, and as its nominations at the Convention in June will doubtless be made to conform strictly to, and enforce that position, we propose to issue the National Era

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

From the 4th of April, ensuing, to the 5th of December, inclusive, comprising thirty-six numbers of the Era, covering the whole period of the Presidential canvass, election, and re-

For \$1 a copy, to clubs of five, or more.

The Republican, is now, the first National Party in the field; its immediate duty is, to perfect its organization in every State, and marshal all its forces for the great struggle with the Oligarchy and its auxiliaries, next November. To maintain it as the first Party, and to insure its triumph, the Press that advocates its Principles and Policy must be put in requisition, and its issues scattered, thick as "the leaves in Vallambrosa." If our friends think the National Era, which has labored so incessantly to bring about the union of freemen in one organization, on one issue, for the overthrow of the Slave Power, can render service is one that their section has never suffered from, in the work before them, will they give a little time and effort, to enlarge the sphere of its influence, by raising subscribers for the campaign Power, they seized it, and nationalized it: they edition? As to its character, it will be, what became zealous brethren in the Order, and finalit has always been, pending a struggle for as-

THE NATIONAL KNOW NOTHINGS - PLAT-FORM - NOMINATIONS - SECESSION - THE TRUE POLICY

On the first page of the Era may be found port, compiled from the Philadelphia North American and the New York Herald, of the final proceedings of the National Know Nothing Convention. Our readers are now in possaisfactory to both, in the shape of Fillmore and Donelson. He moved that this Convention both of the National Convention and National session of an authentic account of the action Council of the Know Nothings.

The construction of the platform by one pro ceded the nominations by the other; and the nominees, of course, are placed on the platform, reflecting and representing its Principles, so that those who shall vote for the former will sanction the latter.

The new creed nominally sets saide the 12th section of the old, but in effect includes it. Apart from its piety and "palaver," it may be summed up as follows:

1. Native-born, should be selected for all offices, Federal, State, and Municipal, in prefernce to naturalized citizens. 2. The period of naturalization should be

tended to twenty-one years.

3. It affirms the so-called Principle of th Nebraska bill-the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their own Constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provision of the Federal Constitution, (the limitation being copied almost word for word from the Ne. braska bill.)

4. It affirms the Principle of the Compro mise, so-called, of 1850, asserting, in opposition to the doctrine of Slavery Restriction, the right of the People of a Territory to admission as a State, whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative, without any other limitation. 5. Under the vague and deceptive phrase

sectional questions," it ignores all questions of Slavery, leaving to the Slave Power, without contest, protest, or even dissent, the entire ground it has usurped.

The creed is consistent. It is imbued with the spirit of Caste and of Slavery. It frowns upon Naturalized citizens and Anti-Slavery citizens. It would discourage foreign immigra tion, (the principal cause hitherto of the rapid growth of free States,) by excluding the immigrant from political privileges, and thus creating a degraded white caste, while it would guard and strengthen the usurpations of an Oligarchy whose power is founded on the perpetuation of a degraded black caste.

By Mr. Douglas and his associates, it was urged that the Compromises of 1850 established the Principle that the People of a Territory have the right to determine their own institutions, subject alone to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, and that, therefore, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise prohibiting Slavery north of 36° 30', was simply the logical and legitimate application of that Principle. As the Know Nothing Convention endorsed both the Principle and its application, it was eminently fit that it should select as its standard earer the author of the Compromises of 1850; and were it possible for the Oligarchy to demand further evidence of the loyalty of the new Party to its interests, it would be furnished in the signer of the Fugitive Slave Act, and that his Administration was the first to put the army and navy of the United States in requisition to enforce the business of catching slaves. By no other selection could it have shown so profound contempt for the sentiments and institu

tions of the free States We have often said that in the South Know of that kind, the strongest responsibility devolving upon a people holding such relations and Whigery. The action of the Council and and Whigery. The action of the Council and

South, and accordingly we find the test reject. ed in the new Platform. The slaveholders, on this point, as well as on the subject of Slavery, carried the day. Intense Native Americanism

because he carries about with him some thousands of private letters from "Old Hickory," having about the same virtue as a precious of bone from the tomb of a dead Saint, above all, because his ownership of one hundred negroes is his patent to membership in the Oligarchy which rules, we know, by the divine right of human chattelship, and in virtue of the servility of the North.

How the nomination of a "Silver Gray Whig' may be received by Know Nothings of Democratic antecedents, we cannot say; perhaps the Jackson relics of his associate may reconcile them; at all events, the straight Whigs, as they are called, may be expected to welcome it. The Commercial Advertiser, of New York, is pleased, and the National Intelligencer, which still clings to the illusion that there is a Whig party, pledges itself to go with it, should it agree to adopt Mr. Fillmore as its candidate. Speaking of the nominations, it remarks with 'decorou Lumility:

"As we are not members of that party, we should conceive that we had no right to find fault with its selection, were it in any respect bjectionable; so, perhaps, it is not particularly umbent on us to praise its choice, free as not only is from exception, but fit, and proper, and worthy as everybody knows the distinguished citizen to be whom the party has chosen as their candidate for the Presidency. What course the Whigs may pursue under the present political circumstances of the country, what candidate may select or what person they may sup-for the Chief Magistracy, it is not for us they may select or what person they may sup-port for the Chief Magistracy, it is not for us to decide, or for any one now to say. It will doubtless be deemed proper by them to take counsel together, as to the path which their duty to the country and to their principles shall prescribe; and that path we, as unwavering adherents of the party, shall be prepared to tread, without hesitation and without faltering. Whether they shall resolve upon an independent course or not, and whether it lead to success or failure, belong to the future: but we should be unfaithful to our known santiments and uniform avowals, if we were to suppress now the expression of our opinion of the merits of Mr. Fillmore, and the confidence with which, on trial, he inspired the country in his qualifications for

wise and safe and conservative President.

"Of the respectable gentleman whom the party has placed on their ticket for the Vice Presidency, we are less qualified to speak. He is a man of talents, and of some experience in public affairs, having represented the country abroad both at Berlin and Frankfort. He was a mem-ber of General Jackson's family, and once a leading member of the Democratic party, but his career has been marked by great political independence, evincing integrity and patriotism.'

How well our Southern tacticians understand the trade of politics. "Foreignism," if an evil, is one that has never afflicted their section: the real misfortune of the South isand they know it-that foreign immigration shuns slave territory. Catholicism, if an evil, and cares nothing about. And yet, the moment Know Nothingism became an Element of same purpose as the old Whig party-to divide the free States, to break up the unity of the non-slaveholders, and secure victory to the Slave Power. They have nominated Millard Fillmore, with no expectation of carrying the ticket; but they will be satisfied if they split the electoral votes of the free States, and enable Pierce or Buchanan to triumph over "Black Republicanism," the only foe they dread. With either of these men in the Presidential chair, the Oligarchy would be well cared for-its ascendency be perpetuated. Personaily, they might reap few advantages, but politically their Class would continue as powerful as ever. How long will the People suffer themsel

o be overreached by this cunning policy? We have not yet done with this Know Nothng Convention. There was a secession : some Northern delegates, who, with the habitual credulity of the North, had gone to the Convention pelieving that they could trust in Northern backbone, finding themselves suppressed, withdrew. And what did these enlightened gentlemen do? Had they learned wisdom by experience? Let

They numbered, one from New Hampshire, live from Connecticut, two from Rhode Island. two from Massachusetts, four from Pennsylvania, fifteen from Ohio, two from Iowa, one from Illinois-in all, thirty-two, from eight States. They seceded, for the alleged reason that Slavery had decided the action of the Convention. What was their true policy, if really in earnest and anxious to unite the opponents of Slavery Obviously, to record their protest against the action of the Convention, to declare that the American Party had been sectionalized, conerted into an instrumentality of the Slave Power, and that nothing now remained for all incere opponents of Slavery Extension, but to unite on this single issue, without distinction of party. That would have been the dictate of ommon sense, if they were honest in their Anti-Slavery professions. But, instead of pursning this straight-forward, manly course, looking to a union of the elements of opposition to the Slave Power, to work they went to keep up division in the free States, by making provision for a kind of North American Party! Not contant with the disorganization of the non-slaveholding voters, by Pro-Slavery Democracy, Straight-out Whigery, and National Know Nothingism, they must have a subdivision, through the instrumentality of Northern Know Nothingism!

Lieutenant Governor Ford, of Ohio, elected as a Republican, presided. A Mr. Kase, of Pennsylvania, was with the bolters, but was not disposed "to go to the Republicans." Mr. Riddle would turn from the Conventiou, and appeal to make the Republican movement tributary to the "American Party of the Union." Mr. Stambaugh, of Ohio, was ready to "unite with Republicans on the principles of Freedom and Americanism." Mr. Williamson, of Pennsyl. vania, desired a nomination on the instant. Mr. Peck, of Connecticut, thought by being cautious a great Party might be formed. "that would absorb Black Republicanism." Spooner, of Ohio, thought it was not in good aste to speak in denunciatory terms of the Republican Party. Mr. Perkins contended that this (the Seceders assembled) was the American Party, and the Nominating Convention was n league with the Catholics." Ex-Governor Johnston objected to attacks on the Republican

Mr. Riddle, of Pa., from the Business Committee, reported the declaration below, which he said had been drawn up after having compared views, and it was subsequently signed by the gentlemen whose names are attached:

To the American Party of the Union:
The undersigned, delegates to the Nominating
Convention now in session at Philadelphia, find
themselves compelled to dissent from the principles avowed by that body; and holding the opinion, as they do, that the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, demanded by a majority of the whole people, is a redress of an undeni-able wrong, and the execution of it, in spirit at

and a rebuke to their sentiments; and they hold that the admission into the National Council and Nominating Convention of the delegates from Louisiana, representing a Roman Catholic constituency, absolved every true American from all obligation to sustain the action of either of said bodies. They have, therefore, withdrawn from the Nominating Convention, refusing to participate in the proposed nomination; and now address themselves to the Americans of the country, especially of the States they represent, to justify and approve their action. And to the end that a nomination, conforming to the overruling sentiment of the country in the great issue, may be regularly and auspited.

dered all party ties—let "Americans," Whigs, Democrats, free Democrats, do the same. Is there any humiliation in that? Why, in the present crisis, should a Democrat cut loose from his Party, and an "American" hold on to his?

We tell you, Know Nothings of the Free States, that if you are so "American" that you cannot dissolve your party ties, as we have done, and unite with us on equal terms, on the present question, you are more wedded to your Nativism and Anti-Catholicism, than you are at last report to Freedom and Anti-Catholicism, than you are the first of the constituency, absolved every true American from his Party, and an "American" hold on to his?

We tell you, Know Nothings of the Free States, that if you are so "American" that you consideration to his?

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The Hordinan Hordinan from Louisiana, represent crisis, should a Democrat cut loose from his Party, and an "American" hold on to his?

We tell you, Know Nothings of the Free States, that if you are so "American" that you consideration to his?

We tell you, Know Nothings of the Free States, that if you are so "American" that you consideration to his? to the overruling sentiment of the country in the great issue, may be regularly and auspi-ciously made, the undersigned propose to the Americans in all the States to assemble in their several State organizations, and elect delegates to a Convention, to meet in the city of New York, on Thursday, the 12th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United

Thomas H. Ford. Henry S. Jennings. J. H. Baker. Pennsylvania. Wm. F. Jonnston. B. S. Kyle. W. H. C. Mitchell. S. C. Kase.
Robert M. Riddle.
T. J. Coffey.
John Williamson. E. T. Sturtevant. O. T. Fishback. Jacob Elbert. J. Harrison Sewell Rhode Island. Wm. B. Allison H. C. Hedges. L. H. Olds. E. J. Nightingale. Michigan. W. B. Chapman Thomas McLees. S. T. Lyon. Charles Nichois New Hampshire. Anthony Colby.

W. Fuller. W. S. Wood. P. P. Medler. J. Hamilton. Lucius G. Peck. David A. Gillies Hezekiah Griswold John Lockwood. Robert Chandler. Austin Raldwin. Edmund Perkins. David B. Booth. C. W. Cook. Massachusetts. Wild. S. Thurston. L. H. Webster. Z. R. Pangborn. We concur in the secession from the Con-

ention, but do not concur in the call for a resist the aggressions of Slavery.

WILLIAM PENN CLARK, of Iowa.

THOMAS SPOONER, of Ohio.
THOMAS SPOONER, of Ohio.
CHARLES NICHOLS, of Ohio.
JOHN JOHNSON, of Ohio.
J. H. BAKER, of Ohio.

Among the speakers was Mr. Hammond, editor of the Albany State Register, of New York. He considered the nomination of Mr. fillmore the most violent betrayal of the prinriples of their Order ever put upon any party n this country. He is not a member of the Order, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. It is a Whig ticket, and nothing else. He pledged New York for thirty-five delegates to the nominating Convention. He was opporto any union with the Republican party. had no objection to that party going up with their kite, but it must be on the tail of it. Applause.]
The following Executive Committee was ap-

New Hampshire, A. Colby; Connecticut, Austin Baldwin; Rhode Island, E. J. Nightin-Austin Baldwin; Rhode Island, E. J. Nightingale; Massachusetts, Z. Pangborn; Vermont, J. M. Slade; New York, F. H. Ruggles; Ohio, J. H. Baker; Wisconsin, John Lockwood; Illinois, Henry S. Jennings; Pennsylvania, W. F. Johnston; Michigan, W. Fuller; Iowa, L. H. Webster; Indiana, Solomon Meredith.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee

re authorized, at their discretion, to alter the date for the assembling of the National Con-vention, and that the Convention designate the time and manner of electing the delegates. At half past eleven, the Convention adjourn He had no objection to the Republican Party

going up with the Know Nothing kite, but "it must be on the tail of it!" And there was applause!

The Seceders propose to organize a North American Party-to make an "American" kite, and fasten to it a Republican tail. They reject the policy of a union with the friends of Freedom on the one issue tendered by the slaveholders. They will have no union, unless on the Know Nothing platform, under the Know Nothing banner. They have appointed an Executive Committee, and called a Convention of American delegates, to meet at New York on the 12th of June next to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Their whole action looks to the perpetuation of the Know Nothing Order in the Free States, with all its peculiar dogmas, with this additional one, so as to absorb the Republicans-the restoration of the Missouri Compromise-a thing which will never be done. They seceded because the restoration of the Missouri Compromise was not conceded, and because the Louisiana delegation, representing a Catholic constituency, was admitted; but they do not dissent from the position of the National Council. that the period of naturalization should be twenty-one years. And, finally, they propose that the nomination should conform to the sentiments of this new party. They will therefore be pledged to the exclusion of Catholics from office, to the extension of the period of naturalization to twenty-one years, to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, if practicable, and to the perpetuation of the Secret Or-

It follows, that they array against their ne party the entire South, the whole body of naturalized citizens, all Catholics, all opponents of religious tests, all opponents of a Secret Political Order, all National Know Nothings, the whole Republican party. Success, of course, they cannot expect. What, then, do they propose to accomplish? A coalition with the Republican party, and a mixed ticket. For one, I prefer to see power continued in the hands of the so-called Democracy another four years, to such a coalition. With individuals entertaining different sentiments on the subjects of Free Trade, Naturalization, Currency, I will unite on one issue, throwing aside all others; but a union founded on a coalition between parties entertaining antagonistic principles, where sup port to the coalition ticket must involve the support of direct antagonisms, shall never have our sanction or aid

This miserable attempt, then, to perp the Know Nothing Order at the North, and it, will, if persisted in, still more deplorably divide the Free States. What would have been thought in 1852, had a few Whigs seceded from the Baltimore Convention on the ground of Anti-Slavery principle, and then proceeded to construct a Northern Whig party, with the hope of rallying all the opponents of Slavery on the Whig basis, and in support of Whig policy, with a slight Anti-Slavery infusion added? What better claim has Americanism on us, who utterly reject it, than Whigery had? Did not the Whig party in Massachu setts make just such an unwarrantable demand? And what was the response of the

People? It is time that we all understood one another. The term, "Republican," designates those op-ponents of Slavery, who are willing to dissolve all hitherto existing party ties, to put aside all ordinary issues, and to unite, without distinction of party, in one organization, on the one issue—the repeal of all acts allowing Slavery to exist in any Territory once consecrated to Freedom, and the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories of the United States. persons are gradually crystallizing such a Party. They ask their fellow-citizens, Protestants,

present crisis, should a Democrat cut loose carried in the Senate without a full discussion from his Party, and an "American" hold on of their policy.

States, that if you are so "American" that you | Crittenden supporting, and Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, cannot dissolve your party ties, as we have opposing it. Nativism and Anti-Catholicism, than you are at last reported. to Freedom, and your proper place is, the National American Party, under the lead of Millard Fillmore. Be manly-choose openly whom you will serve-Freedom or Slavery. If you Enlistment and Central American Questions, are for Freedom, alone, say so, surrender your the proceedings of Congress the last week have Party, and we are with you. If you are for "Americanism" and Freedom-as much of the latter as you can get without suspending the claims of the former-make terms at once with the Fillmore Nationals, help them cripple the North, and to give power again to Slavery. Manage as you may, we will never support, directly or indirectly, a Know Nothing Party, National or Northern.

We call upon all true Anti-Slavery men who have been trying to use the Order to advance the interests of Freedom, now that it is openly sectionalized, and committed to the cause of Slavery, to give it up-disband your Councils, or, where you have not this power, leave them without the influence your presence has hithererto lent them. Let us have a Republican Party, which, if not successful in 1856, shall come into power in 1860, with the full force of its Principles, unadulterated by base alloy.

CONGRESS-THE LAST WEEK.

Little progress has been made in Congress. On the 26th February, Mr. Mallory, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the construction of ten additional sloops of war, and appropriating for the pur pose two millions of dollars. The policy of the bill is, to build up gradually an immense navy, which shall prove as exhausting to the resources of the country as the naval armaments of England and France are to them.

The same day, Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, discussed the Central American Question, in his usual discursive style, but his tone was eminently moderate and pacific.

A message was received from the President during the session recommending an appropri ation of \$3,000,000 for the preparation of armaments for the fortifications, the increase of small arms, and the improvement of old patterns. &c.

This makes five millions extra, proposed be expended on military and naval preparations. What next?

Wednesday, 27th, Mr. Butler, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported that there was so much division of opinion among the members, in regard to the case of Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, that it was thought best for the Senate to decide the matter, and the Committee was accordingly discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Mr. Crittenden moved a resolution affirming the right of Mr. T. to his seat, and it was made the special all proceedings for enlistment should be put an order for Monday, March 3. On motion,

ecutive, be directed to furnish, for the informa tion of the Senate, a statement of any and all sums of money which have been paid, or agreed to be paid, for printing for each of the several bureaus and offices of such Departments, during the year ending December 31, 1855, which has not been executed under the provisions of the act of August 26, 1852, regulating the prices of the public printing," &c.

In the House. same day, Mr. Campbell, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Grow, from the Committee on Agriculture eported a bill to grant a homestead of one

undred and sixty acres of the public domain to actual settlers; also, House bill, to enable the people of Gregon to form a State Constitu-Also, from a majority of the same committee

reported a bill to amend and supplementary to an act entitled "An act to organize the Terriread twice, and committed.

[The bill has reference to elections in the

erritory of Kansas, and, among other things, subjects to fine and imprisonment any person or persons who shall enter "any election dis-trict of said Territory, in armed and organize bodies, for the purpose of partitipating in, dis turbing, controlling, or voting at any election controlling, or voting at any ele-der the authority of law therein."] Also, from a majority of the same committee Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, and to secure to the citizens of said Territory their rights and privileges; which was read twice, and committed.
[Among the acts of the Legislative Assembly

which the bill proposes to annul, is that "to punish offences against slave property." It also provides that the inhabitants of Kansas shall not be required, as a qualification to vote or hold office, or to practice as attorneys in any court of law, to take any oath or affirmation, in addition to that of citizenship or of fidelity in the discharge of the duties appertaining to their offices, other than to support the Constitution of the United States.]

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, subsequently moved

reconsider the vote by which this bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. If the Committee on Territories would examine the subject, they would robably find that the bill was a virtual ition of the validity of the Kansas Legis ature He was unwilling to make any concession upon that point until the difficulties which he suggest-ed some days ago should be settled. The motion was entered.

Mr. Meacham, of Vermont, introduced.

oursuance of notice, a bill defining the rights of voters and the duties of commissioners of elections in the city of Washington, and for other purposes; which was read twice, and re-ferred to the Committee on the District of Co-

The bill, as printed in the official report, i well calculated to guard the rights of voters. and secure their free exercise. We hope our friends in Congress will give it their support. Thursday, 28th, the President transmitted to the Senate copies of the correspondence between the United States and England, in relation to the Enlistment Question, and to the subject of of reparation for a wrong done. arbitration. In another column, we notice these

topics at some length. The Senate then proceeded to consider the solution to print 10,000 extra copies of the President's message concerning Kansas affairs, criminal policy of the Administration in relaered, and very able. It will appear next week. Mr. Toombs replied, defending and justifying the President, but his speech was in better tone than many we have read on the same side of

merous resolutions and bills, the Deficiency Bill

there any humiliation in that? Why, in the It is marvellous how such measures can be

The resolution affirming the right of Mr. We tell you, Know Nothings of the Free Trumbull to his seat was then discussed, Mr.

The House devoted much of the day to the consideration of the Deficiency bill, which was With the exception, then, of the sever

speeches on Kansas affairs, and the correspondence laid before the Senate in relation to the been barren of interest.

BRITISH ENLISTMENT QUESTION.

The President, last week, laid before the Sen ate copies of the correspondence that has taken place between the Governments of England and the United States, in relation to the enlist ment question. It is entirely too voluminou for our columns, consisting of a score of letters, with accompanying documents, extending from April 21, 1854, to February 1, 1850.

"It opens with a letter from Mr. Crampton announcing the existence of war between Russia and England, and the determination of the latter not to issue letters of marque, to which Mr. Marcy replied. Then follows a letter from Marcy, written in a mild tone, instructing Mr. Buchanan to call the attention of the British Government to the fact that enlistments, apparently with its knowledge and approval, were making in the United States for the English service, although Mr. Crampton had previously expressed his disapprobation of it. Mr. Buchanan, upon the receipt of Mr. Marcy's letter, laid the subject before Lord Clarendon, on the sixth of July last, in a letter of some length, giving full statement of what had transpired United States.

"On the 15th of July, Mr. Marcy again writes to Mr. Buchanan, telling him that the business of recruiting in the United States for the Brit ish army was not only continued, but prosecu ted with increased success. He therefore instructs Mr. Buchanan to say to Her Majesty's overnment that the President expects take prompt and effective measures to arrest the proceedings of the recruiting officers, and to discharge from service those persons now in it who were enlisted within the United States, or who left the United States under contracts made here to enter and serve as soldiers in the British army. "On the 20th of July, Mr. Buchanan trans

mitted to Mr. Marcy a reply of Lord Clarendon to his letter of the 6th. Lord Clarendon ex presses the regret of his Government if the laws of the United States have been violated as alof the United States have been violated as al-leged; states that, in opening recruiting offices in the British provinces, stringent instructions were issued to the officers to guard against any violation of the neutrality laws of the United States; and admits that instances of undoubted iolations of our laws had taken piace, but althority from his Government or its agents. He then quotes the opinion of Judge Kane, that the payment of the passage from this country of a nan who desires to enlist in a foreign port does not violate the neutrality act of 1818; and concludes by stating that, in view of the fact that no precautionary means adopted by Great Brit-ain would prevent a real or imaginary infringe-ment of our laws, it had been determined that

"On the 5th September, Mr. Marcy address On motion,

"Resolved, That the different heads of Debeen done, expresses his regret that Mr. Crampton, and, after a review of what has been done, expresses his regret that Mr. Crampton, and, after a review of what has British provinces. The object of the note is to ascertain how far the acts of the known and acknowledged agents of the British Government. done within the United States, in carrying out this scheme of recruiting for the British army have been authorized or sanctioned by her Ma jesty's Government.
"To this note Mr. Crampton declines replying

at length, until put in possession of the views of her Majesty's Government; but says, 'I con-fidently trust that I shall be enabled altogether to remove the unfavorable impression which as been created as to the motives and conduct of her Majesty's Government and their officers,

including myself, in regard to this matter.'
"Copies of these notes were sent to Mr. Buchanan, accompanied with the opinion that the British Government must have been misinform ed in asserting that the persons who had viola ted our neutrality laws were self-constituted and

unauthorized agents.
"Mr. Buchanan responds on the 28th September, with a copy of Lord Clarendon's note to him of the preceding day. Mr. Buchanan expresses a doubt whether, under the possession of the views of the British Government, Mr. Crampton will be able to exonerate himself."

From this date, the correspondence became nore earnest. Lord Clarendon, it is shown, has been misinformed, in assuming that the acts of the British agents were unauthorized. Mr. Marcy distinctly and earnestly exposes the complicity of Mr. Crampton, and other repreentatives of the British Government, in the illegal transaction, and insists that, in addition to a violation of our municipal law, an offence has been committed against the sovereignty of the United States. Lord Clarendon betrays some temper; speaks of proceedings having been resorted to by our tribunals, to obtain evidence, which are "disdained by all free and liberal Governments," and insinuates that the Government of the United States was indifferent to a violation of its neutrality laws, when Britain was to be the loser. To this offensive language Mr. Marcy replies, temperately and finely, vindicating, in our judgment, beyond all doubt the good faith of our Government, and demand ing from Lord Clarendon a specification of the extraordinary proceedings to which he referred. The British Secretary of State finds it conve nient to drop both points; and then withholding all satisfaction for what Mr. Marcy had denomi nated an offence against our national sover eignty, calls for a distinct arraignment of all the functionaries charged with a violation of our laws, and specifications and details of evi-dence, promising that the British Government would then deal with the evidence. Mr. Marcy, with dignity, replies, that the United States cannot become a litigant before a British tribu nal; that, according to the usage which regulates intercourse between independent nations he has indicated generally the offence done against the law of the United States, and submitted such evidence as should constrain the British Government to take prompt measure

Lord Clarendon rejoins in a letter, in which he abandons positions taken in the beginning of the correspondence, involves himself in con-tradictions, makes assumptions in regard to the laws of nations, which would lay open the terwhen Mr. Hale took the floor, and, in a speech ritory of a neutral Power to the recruiting offiof nearly two hours length, fully exposed the cers of belligerents, and puts such a construction on the neutrality laws of the United State tion to Kansas. The speech was well consid- as, if accepted, would make them a dead letter We must confess we have never felt, until

now, much interest in the Enlistment Question Cur general impression was, that the British Government, in her necessities, supposing it might obtain recruits in the United States, un intentionally violated our neutrality laws, but that so soon as advised of this, desisted from was discussed in Committee of the Whole on the undertaking, and expressed due regret; that the state of the Union, but no action was taken upon it. The House then adjourned over till and demanded an apology not exactly warranted in the circumstances. With such views we Monday, March 3d, the bill to authorize the sat down to read the correspondence, expecting construction of ten sloops of war, was considered to find confirmation of their correctness; but, ered. Little opposition was made to it. Mr. we must confess, after a careful examination of ered. Little opposition was made to it. Mr. we must confess, after a careful examination of believed was the opinion of public men of all parties in the United States. This had been

Andrew Stewart of Penn., Erastus Brooks of trict, that when the time comes, they will re- Nethings, has always been repudiated in the and a rebuke to their sentiments; and they hold dered all party ties-let "Americans," Whigs, Harlan, Houston, Seward, Wade, voting in the Clarendon has been vacillating, contradictory, unsatisfactory, unmanly. The fact is demonstrated beyond all doubt, that the recruiting business was authorized by the British, that our laws were violated by agents of the Government, that in the violation of those laws and in the offence against our National Sovereignty, the British Ministers and other functionaries are involved. In view of the deep displeasure of the Government of the United States, under these circumstances, the plain duty of the British Government was, not only to express regret, but to withdraw those gentlemen from positions in which they could no longer remain, without an apparent endorsement of their acts. Having failed to do this, Mr. Marcy closes his calm, clear, and convincing letter of February 1st, 1856, with a request which the national honor demands, and the judgment of men of both countries, who will read the correspondence, must sanction.

> "When the President presented the case t the consideration of her Majesty's Government with the assurance that he had such informa tion on the subject as compelled him to believe that British officers, in eminent stations, were implicated in a scheme which had resulted in an infringement of the rights of the United States, and a violation of their law, and asked for some satisfaction for the wrong, he certain ly did not expect that the conduct of these offi cers would be justified upon principles which impair the sovereignty of the United States as an independent nation, and by an interpreta-tion of their law which makes it entirely ineffective for the purposes intended.
>
> "Some satisfaction for the injury was conf

dently expected, but nothing that can be re-garded in that light has been offered; and this lovernment is compelled, in vindication of its rights and laws, to take a course which it sincerely hoped her Majesty's Government would have rendered unnecessary.

"Her Majesty's Minister to this Government

Mr. Crampion, has taken a conspicuous part in organizing and executing the scheme of recruiting for the British army within the United States. Were it possible, with due regard to the evidence and disclosures in the case, to ssign him a subordinate part in that scheme even that would not allow the President change the course which he is obliged, under the circumstances, to pursue toward him. Any participation in the project, as it has been de veloped, of raising recruits in this country for the British service, was incompatible with his official relations to this Government. His connection with that affair has rendered him an unacceptable representative of her Britannic Majesty near this Government, and you are directed by the President to ask her Majesty's Government to recall him.
"Mr. Rowcroft, the British Consul at Cincin

nati, and Mr. Matthew, the British Consul at Philadelphia, are implicated in the recruiting project, and you are further directed by the resident to ask for their removal for that cause "The persons connected with the British consulate at New York have been actively engaged in furthering the recruiting scheme. Mr Stanley, the assistant or clerk of the Consul has taken a more open and effective part than the Consul himself, and is now under an indict ment for violating the law against foreign re-cruiting. The Consul, Mr. Barclay, could not but know of Mr. Stanley's conduct in that matter, but he still retains him in the consulate Besides the responsibility that rightfully at-taches to Mr. Barclay for the improper conduct of an employee in his office, and under his immediate and daily observation, this Government is satisfied that he has himself not only favored the recruiting for the British army, bu has participated in it. Moreover, the improper conduct of Mr. Barclay, in the case of the barque Maury, has justly given offence to the commer

"For these reasons, this Government deems t proper to instruct you to ask the Govern of Great Britain to withdraw Mr. Barclay from the post of British Consul at New

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

January 31st, in the British House of Lords ord Clarendon said, in relation to Central American affairs . "In such a case, correspondence is useless

and I lost no time in offering to refer the whole question to the arbitration of any third Power, both sides agreeing to be bound by the decision. That offer has not yet been accepted. It has been renewed, and I hope that, upon further consideration, the Government of the Uni-ted States will agree to it." * * * *

This revelation awakened surprise on both sides the Atlantic, for not an intimation had emanated from the President or any member of his Administration, that such a proposal had been made by the British Government. In reply to a call from the Senate, copies of correscondence in relation to it were laid before that body last Friday, from which it appears that Lord Clarendon had often, in conversation with Mr. Buchanan, suggested arbitration, as the best mode of settling the difficulty-that Mr. B. had treated it rather jocularly, dissented from it, and had not seen proper to regard it as a formal proposition—that a formal proposition had been sent to Mr. Crampton, dated Novem ber 10th, received by him in December, and never laid before our Government till February 27th-(last Wednesday.)

November 21, 1854, Mr. Buchanan writes to Mr. Marcy that Lord Clarendon "intimated that it might be desirable to have the opinion

of a third Power." November 2, 1855, he writes to Mr. Marcy: "In the course of the conversation, I observ ed to him that the most serious difficulty be-tween the Governments might arise out of the Central American questions. He said that when two Governments disagreed about the construction of a treaty, the best and most natconstruction of a treaty, the best and most natural mode was to refer the question to a third Power. At an early period of the negotiation, he had made this suggestion, but I had jocularly replied that the Emperor of Russia was the only Power sufficiently independent to act as an impartial umpire in the case, and they had gone to war with him." * * * * November, 9, 1855, he again writes :

"He then said, about these Central Ameri can questions, the best mode of settling them is by arbitration. I replied, there was nothing to arbitrate. He said the true construction of the treaty was a proper subject for arbitration.

I told him I did not consider it a question for construction at all. The language was plain and explicit, and I thought this would be the almost unanimous opinion of the American people; but, in writing to you, I should men-tion what he had now said, as I had done what e had said at our former interview." February 8, 1856, Mr. Buchanan writes that

he had an interview with Lord Clarendon, who that he had addressed a despatch to Mr. Crampton on the subject, with instructions to him to read it to you. He then sent for it, and read it to me. I believe it is dated in November; but a copy being doubtless in your possession, it will speak for itself; and he informed me that all you had said about it to Mr. Crampton was that the matter was in Mr. Buchanan's hands.

"He proceeded to express a decided opinion in force of the said about it to Mr. Crampton was that the matter was in Mr. Buchanan's hands.

in favor of arbitration, and said that when two friendly Governments disagreed upon the construction of a treaty, the natural and appropriate course was to refer the question to a third friendly Power. He had ever firmly believed their construction of the treaty to be correct. friendly Power. He had ever firmly believed their construction of the treaty to be correct. He then requested me to communicate to you their proposals for an arbitration, and how anxious they were that the question might be settled in this manner. I told him I should cheerfully comply with his request, but repeated that my own individual opinions remained unchanged. I considered the language of the treaty too clear for serious doubt; and such I believed was the opinion of public men of all with the North as the District of Columbia did.
But her people had learned to meet this responsibility. They had stared at the Medusa head, and were not turned to stone. [Applause.]
The South might, therefore, rely upon the District of Columbia did.
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The south has the District of Columbia did.
The most act they have exceptions, were dead to the repose of the country, they in the rights as Great Britain is in the wrong; they in the rights as Great Britain is in the wrong; they have regarded the refusal of that Convention confirm the theory. The most act they have regarded the refusal of that Convention to stone. [Applause.]

The South might, therefore, rely upon the District of Columbia did.
The south has the part of the theory. Naturalized, Whigs,
The action of the country, they have regarded the refusal of that Convention to the they have regarded the refusal of that Convention to the they have regarded the refusal of they have regarded the refusal of that Convention to the they have regarded the refusal of they have regarded the

Mr. Crampton's part of the correspondence Mr. Crampton to Mr. Marcu.

ved at the Department of State on the 27th of Feb ruary, at H o'clock P. M.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1856. MY DEAR SIR: Observing that some misap prehension seems to exist as to the offer made by Lord Clarendon to Mr. Buchanan to submit the points regarding the interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, upon which the two Governments disagree, to arbitration, I thin it well to send you the enclosed dispatch, which received from Lord Clarendon on the subje n December last. I regret not having mad you this communication before; but the truth is, that the last paragraph of the dispatch es caped my attention until I referred to it lately and as I was aware that the negotiation of th question regarding Central America was in Mr. Buchanan's and Lord Clarendon's hands, I sidered the dispatch as meant merely for my own information as to what was going forward upon a subject in regard to which I inferred you were already informed.

Believe me yours, very faithfully.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON P. S. I send the original despatch, which I will beg of you to return to me, but I have n objection to your taking a copy of it. J. F. C.

Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton. FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 10, 1855 SIR: Mr. Buchanaa having, in the course of

nversation a few days ago, adverted to the appression that would be created in the United states by the non-settlement of the Central American question, I again assured him that England had no wish to extend her influence or to obtain any territory in that part of the world; and I reminded him that, as the differ ence between this country and the United State turned solely upon the interpretation of the treaty of 1850, I had offered, on the part of he Majesty's Government, to submit the case the arbitration of a third Power, but that had declined the offer. Her Majesty's Govern ment, I said, would still abide by that offer and thought it would be the fairest and mos amicable manner of arriving at a settlement he question. Mr. Buchanan said he would make it known to his Government, and you are instructed to communicate this dispatch to M

Marcy.
I am, with great truth and regard, sir, you ost obedient, humble servant, CLARENDON

Had Mr. Buchanan instructions to accept no proposal for arbitration? Did he choose t take the responsibility of not understanding Lord Clarendon's repeated propositions as for mal proposals, to be transmitted to his Govern ment? Did Lord Clarendon so frame hi language, as, while opening the way for arbi tration, to impose on the United States the necessity of making the proposal? Was M: Crampton previously instructed to hold back his despatch on the subject, under the expectation that the United States might take the fir

The ways of diplomacy are sometimes pas finding out. One thing we may remark. Con versational diplomacy is quite necessary, but has its limits. We think Mr. Buchanan, when Lord Clarendon so frequently and urgently spoke of arbitration, ought not to have turned t off with a joke, but have requested him, is so grave a matter, to signify the desire of the British Government in a written communica tion, that he might lay it before the Administration at Washington.

We are inclined to think that the friendly relations of the two countries would be as much promoted by the retirement of Lord Clarendon the Foreign Office as by th Mr. Buchanan to the United States.

F. P. BLAIR AND THE MERCHANTS OF BAL

The meeting called to dispute Mr. Blair's right to represent the merchants of Baltimer in the Pittsburgh Convention, met at the Ex change at one o'clock on the 27th. Dr. J. Hanson Thomas called the meet to order, and nominated the following gentle men as officers of the meeting, who were ch sen by acclamation:

President-John C. Brune. Vice Presidents-George Brown, C. C. Jan m, W. T. Young, John B. Morris, D. S. Wi son, Thomas Whitridge, William Woodville William McKim, John S. Gittings, Thoma Swann, G. S. Oldfield, Robert Garrett, William Murdoch, A. Schumacher, Andrew Aldridge John Q. Hewlett, William Devries, Columbu O'Donnell, Jos. C. Wilson, John H. Duval William G. Harrison, Alexander Kirkland, Wi

liam Cocke, Francis Neale. Secretaries—P. H. Sullivan, B. F. N William Wilson, jun., G. U. Porter. A committee appointed for this purpose ported the following resolutions:

Whereas we, the merchants, traders, and business men generally, of the city of Balti-more, in public meeting, assembled at our Ex-change, having learned through the public prints that the President of a political Conver tion, styling itself the "Republican Conven-tion," held recently at Pittsburgh, announced that he represented "the merchants of wealth and standing in Baltimore;" and Whereas this meeting comprises men

of all political parties recognised in this city and State; and whereas we desire to vindicate our commercial and industrial classes from the imputation of tendencies either Abolition of Free Soil: Be it therefore Resolved, That we, the merchants, trader business men, of the city of Baltimore, take

this the earliest opportunity indignantly to

disavow having conferred authority on any one to represent us in said Convention, and to de clare that we have no sympathy with it or principles.

Resolved, That the State of Maryland and the city of Baltimore hold the strongest attachmen to the Union and the Constitution of the Unite

States-among the very first to adopt, Mary land will be one of the last to abandon, thes sacred ties.

Resolved, That we have that affection for the State of Maryland, its honor, and its institution that we shall ever cling to and preserve them without spot or blemish, as they have been be

queathed to us.

Resolved, That whilst our loyalty to the South cannot be doubted, we, the merchants of the city of Baltimore, gladly avail of this occasion to declare our affinities with our friends in all sections of the country, in their reprobation all unnecessary and hurtful political agitation.

Resolved, That these proceedings, signed by
the President and Secretaries, be published in the daily papers of this city, with the reque

that their exchanges copy.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and on motion the meeting ad-

As soon as the meeting was declared adjour ed, various calls were made for Mr. Corkra and that gentleman being present, seemed to he had an interview with Lord Clarendon, who told him that he considered he had proposed a reference of the question to arbitration, in the various conversations he had held with Mr. B.:

"He then, for the first time, informed me that he had addressed a despatch to Mr. Crampton on the military with instructions to him. To We fancy a meeting that dared not allow a explanation to be made of what was the special bject of complaint, must have represented very small segment of public opinion, or else the merchants of Baltimore have much less magnanimity than they enjoy the credit of po

The resolutions are founded upon the aver ment in the preamble, that Mr. Blair announced at Pitssburgh that he represented "the merchants of wealth and standing in Baltimore. This is false; and the meeting, had it seen proper to wait, or ask Mr. Blair what he did say, or permit Mr. Corkran to be heard, might have known it was false. His address, printed in our paper last week, contained this state

" That I received a call to represent the Bal timore Republican Association, composed of men of character and extensive wealth;" and in the paper submitted by me, explaining the